

Berlin Will Frame Peace Terms To-day In Reply to Pope

Reichstag-Bundesrath Committee Will Draw Up Answer

Teutons Put Out "Feeler" to Entente

Supposed Conditions Include Trade of Colonies for Restorations

LONDON, Sept. 9.—Germany will soon be able to publish her peace terms, according to Dr. Georg Michaelis, the German Chancellor. Dr. Michaelis in an interview said he had so informed the Reichstag Main Committee, an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Copenhagen to-day states.

The Main Committee, said Dr. Michaelis in the interview, had "tried to make final arrangements regarding peace conditions and the question of Alsace-Lorraine, but no decision has yet been taken. The question, however, was eagerly discussed, and Germany will soon be able to publish her peace terms."

Germany's Reply to Pope May Be Drafted by Committee To-day

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 9.—The committee of seven members of the Reichstag and seven members of the Bundesrath appointed to draw up an answer to Pope Benedict's peace note will meet on Monday afternoon, and the reply will probably be drafted then, says a Berlin dispatch to-day.

Regarding Belgium, statements by Berlin correspondents of the Amsterdam Catholic organ "Tijds" and the Vienna Catholic organ "Reichspost," on the proposal to give Belgium "complete autonomy," subject to limitations to prevent its entering into special treaty relations with the Entente powers or maintaining a military force beyond that required for interior police, or to upset the German-made division of the country into Walloon and Flemish halves, have attracted the attention of the German press.

The "Lokal Anzeiger" assumes that this represents the Centrist solution of the situation, but it says the "Tijds" further assertion that the proposal has been accepted in principle by the "Double Seven" commission in Germany is premature.

A statement in the South German Catholic organ, the "Augsburg Post," declaring that the time had come for a final declaration that the German people have not thought of oppressing Belgium economically, politically or militarily, also is attracting attention. The meeting of the "Double Seven" committee in Berlin perhaps will show whether the above represents the Centrist conception of a fulfillment of the "Post's" wishes.

Dr. Georg Michaelis, the Imperial German Chancellor, in an interview published in Stuttgart, shows that the federated governments are not yet united, as has been assumed, on the idea of creating Alsace-Lorraine into an hereditary monarchial state, but that some of them are still stalling with the old idea of dividing the provinces between Prussia, Bavaria and Baden—Prussia to retain control of the part of prime military importance and the most valuable mining districts, while the other two provinces are to be assimilated to the population of the southern section.

The solution of the Polish question is to be announced in a few days. It begins with the institution of a regency of uncertain powers and the abolition of the hated division into Austrian and German spheres of administration.

Expected to Hold Riga
The Deutsche Bank already has announced its intention to establish a branch in Riga as soon as conditions permit. This indicates that Arthur von Gwinner, managing director of the bank, believes Riga hereafter will remain within the German sphere of influence.

The conservative and Pan-German newspapers daily are playing bolder with the thought of a dissolution of the Reichstag and new elections, which they claim would, after a proper campaign of education, show that a majority of electors are not in favor of a peace based on renunciation of the spoils of victory.

Representative Socialist and Centrist organs, on the other hand, show a certain distaste for this suggestion and profess not to have the slightest fear that the sentiment of the majority of the people can be changed against them. They evidently anticipate that if the entire machinery of the government is mobilized against them and elections are held under the patriotic slogan, "The fatherland is in danger," while their own campaign is hampered by censorship, the result might weaken their hold on the Reichstag.

Dissolution Opposed

The Catholic organ "Germania" and the Clogne "Volkszeitung" both oppose a dissolution of the Reichstag. It is difficult to say how far the anti-nationalist press is in earnest in its demand for a dissolution of the Reichstag, or whether the campaign carried on by them is intended merely to encourage Chancellor Michaelis to disregard the Reichstag peace resolution. There is little doubt, however, that the conservatives would rather risk elections than lose the privilege of their caste in Prussia without a fight.

The conservative and Pan-German

"Feeler" for German Peace in Washington

Diplomats Hear of Proposal for Independent Alsace

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—What purported to be an outline of Germany's peace terms has been circulating among diplomats here within the last two weeks, but has been regarded by the Entente embassies and most of the neutrals as a "feeler." The origin of the so-called terms was not disclosed, but they are said to have been written by Foreign Secretary von Kuhlmann before his visit to Vienna, which since has been pointed to as strengthening the probability that they bear evidences of authenticity.

Briefly, the so-called terms were as follows:

Restoration of Belgium and Northern France, to be paid for out of the sale of Germany's colonies to Great Britain.

Alsace and Lorraine to be independent states. (High French officials recently have stated anew the determination of France to be satisfied with nothing less than the recovery of her lost provinces.)

Trieste to be a "free port."

Serbia and Rumania to be restored, and Serbia to have a port on the Adriatic.

The Balkan question and the status of Turkey to be subjects for negotiation.

Disarmament and international police.

Freedom of the seas, with Great Britain in control of the English Channel until the projected tunnel is built between Dover and Calais.

campaign of education is vigorously in progress, the newspapers and organizations engaged in it making extensive use of President Wilson's references to the necessity of a reform of the German government. This, under the guise of unjustified interference in Germany's home concerns and an attempt to dictate to the German nation how it shall run its own affairs, figures in an increasing number of resolutions by local organizations and in editorials in the Chauvinist press.

It may be that President Wilson's words and subsequent State Department explanations are having their effect on the voiceless masses, but the moderate and non-Socialist press shows little inclination to take issue against the real or assumed resentment of the German newspapers and the influences which are behind the new anti-Wilson demonstration in Hanover, Potsdam, Breslau and elsewhere. On the other hand, President Wilson's appeal appears to have scored a decided success in Austria-Hungary.

The "Nachrichten" of Hamburg, in discussing the question of peace, says that both Austrian and German papers declare that Austria would be false to herself and to Germany if she advocated a speedy peace based on a renunciation of annexations and indemnities by Germany.

The "Nachrichten" of Vienna correspondents of the Vienna "Neue Freie Presse," the "Zeit" and the "Sunday and Monday Gazette," all of which have printed articles intimating that the great obstacle to the conclusion of peace, and calling upon Chancellor Michaelis to put forth a plain, unconditional statement, accepting the basis of no annexations or indemnities, and to take real steps toward a democratic government in Germany.

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The conservative and Pan-German

German Mine Kills Children

One of Thousands Off Danish Coast Drifts Ashore

LONDON, Sept. 9.—Thousands of drifting mines have been observed along the west coasts of Norway and Denmark, says an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Copenhagen to-day.

Six children were killed on Saturday by a mine which drifted on a beach along the Jutland shore.

REAL CAMOUFLAGE



300 Cardless Anti-draft Men Taken in Raid To-day For Camp Upton

Five Per Cent of City's Quota to Entrain for Yaphank This Morning From Long Island City and Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn

U. S. Agents and Police Disperse 2,000 in Demonstration—100 Held

Many a heart that bounded with pride as the draft men swung by in the formal send-off parade has quickened in the last few days. For the short time limit has worn away, and New York's sons in the National Army will leave to-day.

The city paid its homage when the "boys" marched their way into history last week. Now remains the personal task of saying goodbye.

The men—1,942 of them—who will look through the car windows as the trains pull out for Yaphank at 10 o'clock this morning are the lucky ones, on their own boast, who have been chosen as the first 5 per cent to go to camp. The others must wait.

For the new National Army soldiers the week has been full of parties and gala times. On Saturday the men wound up their personal affairs. Yesterday they spent with their families.

Caught in the swirl of events, they awaited the first rollcall at 7:30 this morning as children anticipate the Fourth of July.

Time for Final Goodbys
The time schedule arranged permits all friends and relatives to repeat goodbyes. The men attached to the boards must be at each headquarters promptly at 7:30. The official orders say the men may come as early as they desire.

The men of Manhattan and the Bronx will leave on the East Thirty-fourth Street ferry to entrain at Long Island City. The men of Kings, Queens and Richmond will leave from Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn. Groups from Queens and the outlying Brooklyn districts will board the trains at stations along the route.

Each district has one man to-day who fondly hopes he is of the stuff of which captains are made. After the time of boarding the trains, one man of each group will be in charge of his fellows until the camp is reached.

There has been rivalry for these leaderships. The leaders will be named when the groups are lined up to-day.

After the first rollcall exemption board members will have recourse to telephones, telegrams and messengers to round up men who may be slow to appear. From the enthusiasm displayed yesterday Deputy Attorney General Roscoe S. Conkling does not believe fifteen men in all New York will be late.

The board members will accompany the men to the trains, and in some cases the board members will go through to Camp Upton. When the parties have left the board, headquarters will be kept open, with officials in charge to instruct late arrivals to hurry at once to the stations before the trains leave.

At the railroad stations rolls will be called fifteen minutes before the trains rest for assaulting a member of the exemption board.

After the assault, Simon, his wife and a brother barricaded themselves in their store and greeted a posse of officers and citizens with a volley from rifles and pistols. When the fire was returned Simon and his wife fell dead, the latter still grasping the revolver which she had emptied. The brother escaped through a back door. Three members of the posse were wounded, one of them seriously.

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Russians Begin The Evacuation Of Petrograd

Officials Give the Food Shortage as Cause for Move

Crisis in Cabinet Over Ukraine Policy

Minister of Supplies Resigns; Treachery Seen in Riga's Fall

PETROGRAD, Sept. 9.—Authoritative statements issued here dealing with the loss of Riga say that although competent military authorities do not consider Petrograd endangered, yet the approach of the war zone to the capital necessitates decisive measures for the government of the city. Therefore, a new administration will be formed.

M. Nikitine, Minister of Posts and Telegraph, who has been charged by the government with the task of partially evacuating the capital, in a statement explains that the partial evacuation is due to the problem of the food supply, rather than to any military menace. The only result of the German advance, he says, is further to complicate the food question. He advises that section of the population not engaged in business to leave the city in batches, and promises every facility for their departure.

Not to Move Capital
It is said that a majority of the ministers are against removing the government into the interior, first, because they do not consider the capital endangered, and secondly, because this might cause an unreasonable panic. In any case, it is said the government will take no steps for six weeks.

A new Cabinet crisis has broken out as a result of the opposition of the constitutional democratic ministers to the food programme of M. Pleschchonnoff, Minister of Supplies, and also the land policy of M. Tchornoff, Minister of Agriculture, as well as to the attitude of a majority of the Cabinet towards Ukraine.

The Constitutional Democrats demanded the postponement of consideration of M. Pleschchonnoff's programme until the controversy over the land policy was settled. This the Minister of Supplies declared to be impossible, in view of the urgency of the question. The Constitutional Democrats then required essential changes in the proposed measures, which M. Pleschchonnoff, with the support of all the Socialist ministers, refused to make.

Defeat to Kereny's Appeal
On the constitutional democratic ministers announcing that they might resign, M. Pleschchonnoff, in order to prevent a most serious situation, resigned himself, and, perceiving, despite a sharp character that the socialists ministers left the room, and the session was interrupted.

During the session, the crisis was aggravated by the constitutional democratic ministers declaring categorically against the government's intention to sanction Minnichenko, the Ukraine secessionist leader, as chief of the Ukraine cabinet. The debate took on a sharp character that the socialists ministers left the room, and the session was interrupted.

The "Bourse Gazette" confirms the reported resignation of M. Pleschchonnoff.

Petrograd Saved From Day of Riots

Demonstration Against Government Threatened by the Maximalists

PETROGRAD, Sept. 9.—The inhabitants of the capital faced Sunday with trepidation, because it was the semi-anniversary of the revolution and an observance along violent lines had been threatened by the Maximalists.

The chief feature of the Maximalist plan was a demonstration by the army against the provisional government, to which end the extremists had conducted an energetic propaganda among the garrison of the capital.

The preparations seriously alarmed the populace and last night General Vassilievskiy, Military Governor, posted a proclamation appealing to the inhabitants to remain calm and assuring them that any attempt at violence would be suppressed without mercy.

Simultaneously the "Soldiers" and "Workers" organization, which is holding forty meetings throughout Russia to-day to observe the anniversary and raise funds for the organization, issued a call for a demonstration which it was declared that "those who invite the workers and soldiers to come out armed into the streets are agents-provocateurs and enemies of the revolution," which they wish to drown in blood.

German-Americanism

(From the New Yorker Staats-Zeitung, September 8.)

The City of New York is 50 per cent "foreign," that means of other than English descent. It shall and must, therefore, if it is expected to stand the practical test of fire in the course of the melting process, adopt something from any nationality, and may not and can not be exclusively "English." In case the committee which is 80 per cent of the population Americanized in such a sense as to be one for the old saying that "Europe, not England, is the mother of this country," every honest American will further this work.

Big Comedy Hit, "A Tailor-Made Man," Coast & Empire Theatre, 542nd St.—Advt.

Swedish Exposure Angers Argentina; Explanation Asked

Swedish Envoy Denies He Sent German Notes

Press Declares Honor of the Republic Is Involved

Revelations Show Envoys' Contempt

German Foreign Office Compromised, Is Charge; Luxemburg Absent

BUENOS AYRES, Sept. 9.—The Swedish Minister to Argentina, Baron Lowen, to-day denied that dispatches in cipher had been sent to Berlin by the German Chargé d'affaires at the Swedish Legation at Buenos Aires. He declared:

"I have not sent, or caused to be sent, by the legation under my charge, any telegram from the German Legation. The news is a great and disagreeable surprise.

"I have cabled to my government to clear up matters.

"In the United States they are very excitable."

Socialists Force Ribot to Give Up Forming Cabinet

Refusal of Party to Support Him Blocks the Premier's Efforts

PARIS, Sept. 9.—Premier Ribot late this evening gave up the task of trying to reform his ministry, owing to the refusal of the members of the Socialist party to collaborate with him.

A settlement of the ministerial crisis by the formation of a new ministry under M. Ribot had been expected to-night. M. Ribot, with this idea in view, got to work early this morning and by noon had had conferences with Minister of Marine Chaumet, Minister of War Painlevé and Minister of Munitions Thomas, all of whom, it was asserted, seemed likely to retain their old portfolios. During the afternoon M. Ribot had further conferences with several persons in an endeavor to harmonize the situation, but apparently without success.

M. Ribot had completed his list of ministers when at the last moment the Socialist party refused to collaborate. This involved the withdrawal of Albert Thomas, Minister of Munitions, one of the pillars of the combination.

Nevertheless, M. Ribot at first decided to continue in office, but M. Painlevé declared that it would be impossible to do so without the participation of the Socialists. M. Ribot accordingly notified President Poincaré that he definitely gave up the mission.

After Antonin Dubost, President of the Senate, and Paul Deschanel, President of the Chamber of Deputies, returned to Paris yesterday Premier Ribot placed the resignation of the cabinet in the hands of President Poincaré. After conferring with the heads of the legislative bodies the President asked M. Ribot to form a new ministry.

Sources here say it understands that the heads of the departments directly connected with the national defence, that is, the war and navy and armament departments, will retain their portfolios.

Queen Flies Over Belgium

Elizabeth's Wish to See Her Lost Domain Is Gratified

PARIS, Sept. 9.—Elizabeth, Queen of the Belgians, recently made an airplane trip over a section of Belgian territory under German control. With King Albert she was visiting the front in Flanders held by the French troops, and during her stay went to an aviation centre, where for some time she watched the airmen perform various feats.

Queen Elizabeth then expressed a wish to obtain a glimpse once more of some of the section of her unfortunate country still in hostile hands. Her wish was gratified, as she was taken on board an airplane which, with an escort of pursuit airplanes, flew over the enemy lines and above some villages occupied by the Germans.

No such development is even thought of at this juncture. At the present stage it is wholly a matter between Argentina, Sweden and Germany, with the United States and Japan and Mexico. State Department officials to-day continued their policy of absolute silence, neither leaving any room for any attempt to color the incident as forecasting a diplomatic break between the United States and Sweden.

U. S. Officer Shoots Two With One Bullet

Illinois Lieutenant Breaks Up Strike Parade With His Automatic

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 9.—In breaking up a parade of strike sympathizers to-day, Lieutenant Lewman, of the 9th Illinois Regiment, wounded two men with a single bullet from his revolver.

Lewman, together with Lieutenant Taylor and two policemen, had gone in an automobile to head off the parade, which had reformed after having been dispersed.

As the officers halted the paraders several of the leaders became abusive, and Lewman drew his revolver and struck George Ballou, the color bearer, with the butt of the weapon. At the same time Lewman discharged the weapon, the bullet passing through the left ankle of Anton Redick and striking Albert Heinke in the right shoulder.

Following this altercation two companies of the 9th Regiment came up and dispersed the marchers.

Swedes Plan Air Route

LONDON, Sept. 9.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph from Copenhagen says reports from Stockholm are to the effect that a committee has been formed to arrange for an airplane route from Treleborg, Southern Sweden, to Sassnitz, Germany.

Sweden, however, the United States, and its allies as well, looks for action which will purge the Swedish government and the Stockholm Foreign Office of the stigma of knowingly having been German tool in the recent intrigue. American officials would like to believe that Sweden officially disavances any such enmeshment on her part, and that the guilt was personal to some particular officials, or possibly that Sweden's legation was imposed upon by Luxemburg, and supposed that, at the worst, it was lending the inviolability of its diplomatic privileges to an attempt to preserve peace, rather than to recommendations that

Germany's Action Discounted

Germany's probable action is more or less discounted. Anxious to retain the friendship of the few nations which have not gone to war with her, it is expected that the American attitude to Argentina for the German charge's references to the Foreign Minister as a "notorious ass" and his recommendation that Argentine ships be detained "without leaving any room for any attempt to color the incident as forecasting a diplomatic break between the United States and Sweden.

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